

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

A Question of Charity

THE request from the Governor that he be helped in extending assistance to some known to him, who are without employment and not willing to apply to the regularly established charities, is easy to understand. Governor Pinkham's private charities, however much he conceals them, are generally known to be large, while his position as Governor marks him out to an ever increasing number of applicants, whose appeals undoubtedly touch his heart.

Nevertheless, for the best good of all concerned, it would be better for the Governor to turn over the cases he has knowledge of to some one of the several excellent charities now maintained in the city, preferably the Associated Charities. The work of giving necessary assistance can be performed as secretly by the organized charities as by the Governor personally, and the pride of the recipients need be no more offended by taking from one than from another, even if that other be the Governor himself.

The letter of the Governor to the Advertiser opens up a wide question. The inference to be drawn from his request is that he believes the best methods of assistance to those in need are not those pursued by the organized charity bodies, but that money handed him for personal distribution can be better applied in charitable works. Coming from anyone of less importance in the community, such a suggestion could be waved aside.

The charitable organizations represented in the Associated Charities are many and representative. Is the work of this organization such that those aided are permitted to suffer in their own self-respect or those of their associates? Is the Governor better able to give real assistance in the way of helping secure employment or giving practical advice or encouragement—as the giving of money is of necessity only a palliative—than the Salvation Army, the Associated Charities, the King's Daughters, or any one of the other helping organizations? Is the chamber of commerce wrong in asking that those collecting from the public for a charitable or philanthropic scheme should submit their plans and objects for approval?

It would be interesting to have the Governor expand a bit on the last paragraph of his letter, which is published elsewhere, in which he says:

It is high time the people of this Territory learned their duty to their home population and placed a corresponding restriction on their lavish contributions abroad that they may be able to perform their bounden obligations to this Territory.

While Hawaii has become famous for what the Governor calls the "lavish contributions abroad," to the famine sufferers of India, the flood victims of China, the ones rendered homeless by Japanese volcanoes, war victims of Belgium, Poland and Serbia, schools in Turkey, missions in a hundred places and other worthy objects wherever they may be in all the world, it is equally true that those in Hawaii who are able spend more in home giving than any equal number of equally able people in any other spot on God's footstool.

In Hawaii, because of the recklessness with which the public money is wasted, it has fallen to the lot of the private individual to establish and maintain the hospitals, the homes for the aged and the parentless young, the kindergartens, the playgrounds, the summer camps, the dispensaries, the district nurses, the various institutions at the Molokai settlement and so on. Private individuals, the Governor may remember, dug down in their own pockets to help pay the expense of improving the appearance of the very Capitol grounds. Others have planted trees along the public highways, have paid for the cleaning up of public properties, have established public parks and generally done that which elsewhere is the work of the government.

The "bounden obligations" to the Territory of those who are giving lavishly abroad have all been met many times over. The conspicuous lack of performance of bounden duties comes in the duty the public officials owe the taxpayers to give a reasonable return in accomplishment for the taxes collected.

Is it the Governor's idea that there is a class in Hawaii who should be maintained by others of the community? What does he want? Now let him tell us who he is scolding and why he is doing it.

Delusion Dispelled

TWO great American delusions are said by the Chicago Tribune to be:

That with one hand tied behind us we can lick any nation in the world and that humanity in general is our chief concern.

Our preparations for national defense, under the influence of the war, prove that one of these delusions is shaken. Our government's treatment of Mexico should go far, asserts the Portland Oregonian, to cure us of the other.

Not until we saw great nations fall upon each other with the armed strength of their entire male population did we awaken to the necessity of defending ourselves. We had been listening to the talk of ourselves as invincible and of peace as perpetual until we had actually come to believe it and to act upon it. If the attack had been made upon us by some European nation instead of by the several nations of Europe upon one another, we might have ceased to exist as a nation. We are fortunate that the need of national self-defense

was demonstrated in the case of other nations instead of in our own.

Having been largely responsible for continuation of slaughter in Mexico for more than two and one-half years and having refused even to avenge the murder of our own citizens in that country, the less we prate about our superior regard for humanity the better. We have done great service for humanity, but so have other nations. We have done much for Belgium, but France, Britain and Holland, though under the strain or threat of war, have taken to their arms, fed and clothed hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees.

By getting rid of our delusions we may become wider awake to the stern facts of the world's life and may become less bumptious and more careful of our own security. We may also learn to do better service to humanity if we keep our eyes open to the good done by other nations as well as by ourselves and if we keep them open to the respects in which we have fallen short as well as to those in which we have risen to our duties.

Backbone Of An Army

CONGRESS should, and no doubt will, during the next session provide additional officers for the army. One of the lessons taught military authorities by the present war is the need for efficient officers, non-commissioned as well as commissioned. The lack of both makes the problem of raising an emergency army a difficult and lengthy one, declares the Philadelphia Ledger. Men can be uniformed and to a limited extent armed and drilled in elements of soldiering in a few months, but the problem of furnishing them squad, section, platoon, company, battalion and regimental commanders is a much more formidable one. The backbone of an army is its complement of non-commissioned officers. The lessons of the present war have emphasized this. Corporals and sergeants, enlisted men who have been given a non-commissioned rank for their ability with a rifle, their knowledge of the school of the soldier and their horse sense in field maneuvers can prevent needless sacrifice of life and enable army commanders to undertake offensive movements and properly execute defensive plans with even partly trained men. The lack of sufficient commissioned officers to fill vacancies in the present authorized strength of our army has been called to the attention of congress many times. During the last session a request for a large increase was refused. According to military authorities the army lacks hundreds of officers for even its present strength.

Fighting Booze In Holland

IF you are a victim of alcohol, come and talk it over with us at the consultation bureau at The Hague! In this helpful spirit a strong effort is being made by the Dutch authorities to combat the evil of over-indulgence in intoxicants.

The bureau has been installed in spacious premises in the center of the Netherlands residence city and every Wednesday an eminent medical man and other helpers are in attendance to give friendly advice and to find work for men and women addicted to intemperance who find themselves virtually outcasts owing to their unfortunate habits. It has been found that "talking at" those people who have fallen victims to the drink habit has proved in most cases ineffective and now the more sensible method of appealing to reason and human feelings is being tried with apparently good results.

Many men and women attend these weekly consultations, coming from all parts of the country—generally, it must be said, at the instance of well-wishing employers, relatives and friends—to confer with the expert specialist in charge of the bureau. No sermon is read to the victims of the weakness. The applicant is asked in a kindly way about his or her occupation and mode of life in general and as to the cause of his or her lack of occupation. Usually the reply indicates the person's lack of will-power when invited to drink. The doctor inquires why the victim does not refuse the liquor and the answer generally comes, "I cannot, for then I am asked the reason and I don't know what to say!" "Why?" says the doctor, "now you can tell them that the doctor orders you not to take intoxicants. Try that for a week and then come back and see me."

In most instances work is provided for the drink victim and the employer is requested and consents to exercise a kind of friendly supervision over his new employee and to report results.

Reports of the bureau show that the system is working well in hundreds of cases, especially when the man or woman is comparatively young. Others apparently are too far gone to be amenable to moral suasion, but even some of these listen to the kindly advice and try again and again to overcome their own weakness, but many of them inevitably drift once more and eventually find their way into the prisons and municipal and state institutions for the mentally deficient.

Meanwhile a campaign is also being carried on by the numerous abstinence societies throughout the country to combat the drink evil. Congresses were held in the third week of September at Deventer by the General Netherlands Total Abstinence Union and at Utrecht by the National Commission to Counteract Alcoholism, while at Utrecht an exposition was held to show the bad effects of indulgence in strong drink.

Some of the military commanders in Holland

have issued strict orders in the garrison cities under martial law to prevent excessive drinking both among the soldiers and the people. In Clinge, for instance, all clubs, cafes and liquor stores must be closed from an hour before sunset until an hour after sunrise, and heavy fines are inflicted for contraventions of the regulations. Other places, too, have similar restrictions, but in general in the Netherlands the rules governing the sale of intoxicating drink are very elastic.

Politicians Get Jolt

IT was Saturday night, October 2, that Mayor Thompson of Chicago announced to the city council the order by which 7152 saloons, cafes and gardens where liquor is sold, shall obey the Illinois Sunday closing law to go into effect at twelve o'clock Saturday night, October 9, and remain in force until twelve o'clock Sunday night, during which period no liquor of any kind should be sold or given away. Politicians generally, and many reformers had taken it for granted that the mayor would follow the course of his predecessors and regard the state statute as a "blue law" passed forty-four years ago. It was within half an hour after the council had convened, that the mayor's message was read.

Every seat and every available bit of standing room was filled by the crowds which stormed the

council chamber with a view of being on hand for possible excitement over labor matters and other pressing issues. The message also dealt with other subjects, the announcement relative to Sunday saloons coming toward the end.

Aldermen and outsiders could scarcely believe their ears when that part of the message dealing with the saloons was reached. When its import had sunk into the minds of the listeners, there was a scattering round of applause. Gloom settled over the countenances of numerous individuals. Plainly the "drys" were not in the majority among those jammed into the council chamber.

The mayor said he would direct the city collector to notify all persons holding saloon licenses to comply with the order immediately.

From reports published in the Chicago papers as to the results of the mayor's order, we learn that out of 7152 saloons in the city, only twenty-eight were found to have violated it. Most of the violations were of a minor character.

There were only sixteen arrests made for drunkenness Sunday, and forty-seven on Saturday, as compared with an average of 243 for the two days during several months past.

There was none of the rioting which "wets" said would take place in the city, and few objections were recorded.

"This," said the chief, "is the best record in the history of the Chicago police department."

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL
MARKETING DIVISION
October 28, 1915.

Wholesale Only.

BUTTER AND EGGS		POULTRY	
Eggs scarce, demand good.		Broilers, lb (2 to 3 lbs)...	35 to 37½
Island tub butter, lb...	28 to 30	Young roosters, lb...	35
Fresh Island eggs, doz...	50	Hens, good condition, lb...	25 to 27½
Duck eggs, doz...	40	Turkeys, lb...	40
		Ducks, Muscovy, lb...	25 to 30
		Ducks, Pekin, lb...	25 to 30
		Ducks, Hawaiian, doz...	5.40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE	
Beans, string, green, lb...	.02½
Beans, string, wax, lb...	.03½
Beans, Lima, in pod, lb...	.03½
Beans, Dry...	.05
Maui red, cwt...	5.00
Calico, cwt...	4.00
Small white, cwt...	5.00
Peas, dried, cwt...	3.75
Beets, doz bunches...	30
Carrots, doz bunches...	40
Cabbage, cwt...	3.00
Corn sweet, 100 ears...	1.50 to 2.25
Corn, Haws, small, 36 to 38...	36 to 38.00
Corn, Haws, large yel...	32.00 to 36.00

FRUIT	
Alligator pears, doz...	1.00 to 1.50
Apples, Chinese bunch...	20 to 30
Bananas, cooking, bunch...	75 to 1.25
Breadfruit, doz...	40 to 40
Figs, 100...	85
Grapes, Isabella, lb...	.05 to .07
Limes, 100...	.75 to 1.00
Pineapples, cwt...	.65 to .75
Watermelons, each...	.40 to 1.00
Papaya, lb...	.08 to .10
Papaya, lb...	.01½ to .01¾

LIVESTOCK
(Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed).
Hogs, up to 150 lbs, lb...

DRESSED MEATS	
Beef, lb...	.08 to .12
Veal, lb...	.12 to .13
Mutton, lb...	.11 to .12
Pork, lb...	.15 to .17
HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Steer, No. 1, lb...	.15
Steer, No. 2, lb...	.14
Kips, lb...	.15

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:
Corn, small yellow, ton...

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is S. S. E. S. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. Box 1237. Salesroom, Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

October 29, 1915.

Island eggs are scarcer than ever and the demand great.
At a meeting of Oahu Poultrymen held today at the Marketing Division and attended by most of the citizen poultry and egg producers of Oahu, it was decided that hereafter three different grades of eggs are to be quoted as follows: Select Oahu eggs not to weigh less than 24 oz or 1½ lbs, to be clean and not over 48 hours old, each producer to mark and to stand responsible for them. Eggs received from the other Islands and eggs that are more than 48 hours old are to be classed as No. 1 Island eggs, unless they have some defect that would throw them into the lower grade, known as the second grade. In the second grade will be put all small dirty eggs and all eggs that are not fresh enough for table purposes. The price of select Oahu eggs will be 5 cents higher than the price for No. 1 Island eggs and the price of 2d grade eggs will be 5 cents or more lower than the price of No. 1 eggs. This arrangement will give the man who produces strictly fresh eggs the return which he should receive and naturally punish the man who sends an inferior grade to the market. Customers will have the choice of three grades when buying and can expect to get what they pay for. The retail price will be 10 cents higher per dozen in each case than the wholesale price and when the buyer sees the price of select Oahu eggs quoted at 65 cents a dozen, which he can expect the retail price to be 75 cents. Buyers to protect themselves should insist that the producers name or mark be stamped on all eggs. When buying select Oahu eggs the customer can expect to get eggs that are not more than 48 hours old. When buying No. 1 Island eggs he can expect to get eggs that are not more than 48 hours old and when buying 2d class eggs he can expect to get small eggs and eggs that are not as fresh as they should be for table purposes, in other words cooking eggs. This class, however, will not include

CONVENTION MAY

RESULT IN FIASCO

Only a Quarter of the Proposed
New Charter Is Acted On
And Interest Wanes

With the term of the charter convention drawing to a close and the attendance growing smaller all the time, there is a prospect that the sixty days will close without anything definite having been accomplished. There are 193 sections of the majority charter draft to be considered, and so far less than fifty sections have been settled. Today is the forty-sixth day of the convention, which has only fourteen days more to run.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, a prominent politician said: "Surely it would be best for the convention to accept the sections of the charter draft that have already been adopted as agreeable to both parties. Then let the balance of the existing law comprise the remainder and leave it to the legislature to make such revision and additions as that body may deem advisable, the majority and minority to submit to the convention their views on the remaining portion of the draft, which shall be presented to the legislature as part of the convention's report."

Interest Waning Fast

Interest in the convention is waning and it is getting increasingly harder to get a quorum. On some nights the leaders of the two sections have been forced to go out into the "highways and hedges" and literally compel them to come in. This condition of affairs may easily lead to nothing at all being accomplished by the convention.

"The delegates in many instances are reasoning that the legislature will knock out any form of charter which is presented, anyway, and on that account are losing interest in the almost nightly sessions. Then there are a number who, after Section 6 was passed, came to the conclusion that the most important point had been settled and that at future sessions of the convention their vote wouldn't be important enough to warrant them taking the trouble to attend the session in person. And, what is everybody's business is generally nobody's business, and charter conventions are no exception to the general rule."

"It would be a pity, after all the hard work that has been done, to have the convention end in a farce or let the work that the convention has accomplished go by the board. It would also be a blow at city government, the effects of which Honolulu would feel for a long time."

BERLIN BANKS DOING

A SOUND BUSINESS

BERLIN, October 10.—The great banks of Berlin appear to have had fairly satisfactory business results during the first half of the current year. The Deutsche Bank even reports that its business was remarkably good, but the sources of its earnings were partly different from those of last year. An Esen bank attached to the Deutsche Bank had even larger earnings than for the first half of 1914.

The Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, another of the big institutions of the city, also did comparatively well, the reduced earnings from brokerage operations and stock and bond flotations having been counterbalanced by interest receipts on loans and discounts. Good profits were made by financing the manufacture of war supplies, and surplus deposits could also be put at a fair profit into the Treasury bills of the Empire.

The leading director of the Dresdner Bank says that the business results of that institution have been very good. He mentions the fact that many foreign securities were sold for the bank's customers. He mentions Scandinavian securities as an example, but says that still more humanitarians would be sold.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

It may be impossible to prevent an accident, but it is not impossible to be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is not beyond anyone's purse, and with a bottle of this liniment you are prepared for most anything. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER
DEFENSE IS DEPLORED

Governor of Kansas Says Nation
Has Lost Balance

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

TOPEKA, Kansas, November 1.—In an address here yesterday against militarism, Governor Capper deplored the campaign in the United States for better defenses and predicted that preparation for war would turn all South America against this country and make of it an armed camp.

South America, the Governor said, would interpret preparedness as a step toward national expansion and would form a coalition for protection of its interests.

"The nation as a whole has lost its balance," the Governor said. "I do not believe this sentiment will be lasting, for I think in sober moments which will follow re-establishment of peace in Europe the United States will come to its senses and see the fallacy of the doctrine."

PROMINENT PUBLISHER

IS DEAD IN NEW YORK

Henry Ridder, German-American
Editor, Passes Out

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

NEW YORK, November 1.—Herman Ridder, publisher of the New York Staats-Zeitung, and one of the leading German-Americans of the United States, died here today.

Mr. Ridder was born in New York in 1851, and had lived here all his life. Beginning at eleven as an errand boy in a hat store, he worked at several trades until twenty-seven years old. Then he established a Catholic weekly. Eight years later he started the Catholic News, which became the leading Catholic paper in the country. Since 1890, he had been with the Staats-Zeitung.

As an independent Democrat Mr. Ridder took part in many campaigns and reform movements. He was treasurer of the Democratic National Committee in 1908. He is a trustee of the Bank of America, the Industrial Savings Bank and of the German Hospital.

His interest in charitable work was shown by membership in many relief organizations. He was a member of the Manhattan, Liederkreis, Arion, Catholic, City Press and Hardware clubs.

CABINET OF RUSSIA

EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Drastic Reorganization of Ministry For Prosecution of War

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

LONDON, November 1.—The present Russian cabinet is tottering and rumors are rife of drastic reorganization of the leaders of government to prosecute the war more successfully.

It is understood that the appointment of Jean Gormykin as chancellor of Russia, with control of foreign affairs (a large extent, is imminent. It is also said that Alexei Khvostov, now minister of justice, will succeed Gormykin as premier.

Furthermore it is reported that Sergius Sazonov, minister of foreign affairs; M. Krivosheina, minister of agriculture; and M. Khitronoff, controller of the treasury, have been asked for their resignations and have handed them in.

LUSITANIA INDEMNITIES

SOON TO BE DISCUSSED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary of State Lansing will meet on Tuesday probably to discuss the indemnities to be paid by Germany for the American lives lost in the sinking of the Lusitania and the Arabic.

KING GEORGE RETURNS

TO HIS LONDON HOME

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

LONDON, November 1.—King George, who was badly bruised by a fall from a horse while reviewing troops in France, returned home today recovered from the shaking up.

The Japanese emperor has cabled King George expressing his sympathy for the king in his recent accident and praying for his speedy recovery.

PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS

HIS FORMAL "WARM THANKS"

(Associated Press by Federal Wireline.)

"Warm thanks" of the President for congratulations on his engagement to Mrs. Norman R. Galt were received yesterday by the Hawaii Promotion Committee from Mr. Wilson's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty. No mention was made of the invitation to the President to spend his honeymoon in Hawaii.